THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 10.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858. [WHOLE No. 478.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and Job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening at Temperance Hall.

ED. J. ASTON, *N. G.*

J. LOVE HENRY, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,

R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

MACCARONI,

Potash for making soap, Table Salt, Coxe's Refined Sparkling Gelatine, &c., &c., for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 19, 1858.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, constantly arriving, and always on hand at

E. J. ASTON'S.

August 5.

RARE BOOKS!!!!!

0:——:0

THE undersigned being the sole agent for the sale of the following valuable books, has the pleasure to offer the citizens of Western North Carolina, an opportunity to secure them at Publishers prices.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE:—A collection of Speeches and Addresses, Forensic and Parliamentary, by the Most Eminent Orators of America, with Biographical Sketches, Illustrative notes, and an Analytical Index. BY FRANK MOORE. 2 Vols. Royal 8vo. Embellished with 14 Fine Portraits, on Steel, of Famous American Orators. Price for the two Volumes in cloth, $5; Library style, $6; half mor., $7; half calf extra, $8.

BENTON'S ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.—To be completed in 15 vols., royal octavo. Price, $3 00; a vol., cloth; $3 50 law sheep; $4 00 hf. mor.; $4 50 hf. calf.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.—Edited by Geo. Ripley and Chas. A. Dana. To be completed in 15 volumes, royal octavo.—$3 00 per volume, in cloth; $3 50 library leather; $4 00 half morocco; $4 50 half Russia extra.

BURTON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—Now complete in 2 very large vols. Illustrated with more than 500 cuts expressly designed to illustrate the text, also 24 portraits of distinguished humorists. Price, in cloth, $7; library leather, $8.

BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEW.—Complete in 2 vols., octavo. Price, per vol., $2 cloth; $3 00 library, leather. Either vol. sold separate.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of the vols. as issued.

Call and examine specimen copies at the Brick Corner immediately opposite the Court House. ED J. ASTON.

July 15, 1858.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

10,000 FARMS AND BUILDING Lots in the Gold Region and other portions of Virginia, are to be divided among 10,000 subscribers, for the benefit of the new town of

RAPPAHANNOCK,

situated in Culpepper county. Subscribers *only* $10 each, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a building lot or a farm, ranging in value from $10 up to $30,000. The object is to build up the town, manufactures and trade, by encouraging men of limited means to come in and grow with the place and thus raise the value of the land to that at the North, now selling at from $100 to $500 per acre. It can be done in four or five years.—The soil is just as good quality and the advantages greater. Already lots in Rappahannock sold at $10 have been re-sold at from $50 to $400 cash. Where in the Union can wealth be made faster? Let all buy a lot or a farm whilst it can be got cheap, or come and settle and get one GRATIS. For full particulars, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Va.

Or to Dr. Jno. S. Livingston, Shufordsville, N. C., who will ride 50 miles to wait on customers.

July 15, 1858—3m.

CATTLE MARKET.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Charleston Cattle Market and Public Scales*, at the Farm of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, junction of Meeting & King Streets, are now ready for weighing, sale, and accommodation of all parties bringing Cattle to this market.

Jos. F. O'Hear, Esq., has been appointed Public Weigher. By order.

ROBERT MACBETH,
Chief Clerk of Markets.

July 15, 1858. cow3m

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer.

Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT,
South end of Asheville.

July 15, 1858.

Wanted Immediately!

AGENTS in every town and county in the Union. Business easy and honorable. Salary from $50 to $75 per month. Address, with stamp enclosed, OSMENT & JOHNSON,
Box 219, Cleveland, Tenn.

July 8, 4858. 3m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a Tract of LAND, situated in Jackson county, N. C., 7 miles above Webster, on the waters of Cullowhee Creek.

The Tract contains 78 acres, more or less; some 60 acres of it is improved land, in a fine state of cultivation. Of the above Tract about 50 acres of it is Bottom Land, unsurpassed by the best land in Western Carolina.

I will also sell some Timbered Lands near by, if desired.

Said lands will be sold on accommodating terms for ready money; or, if three-fourths of the purchase money is paid, a credit of 12 months will be given for the remainder.

Further information can be had by seeing the undersigned, on the premises, or by addressing him at Webster, N. C.

DAVID ROGERS.

July 1, 1858. 6w

Ice Soda Water.

ALL who wish a cool, wholesome and delicious beverage, will find it opposite Gudger's Hotel, at

W. H. JACKSON & CO'S.

June 24, 1858.

A FINE Lot of Havana Segars just received and for sale by

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

August 3, 1858.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

August	29,	Leaksville.
September	1,	Salem.
"	3,	Huntsville.
"	5,	Richmond Hill.
"	7,	Grimes' Chapel.
"	9,	Wilkesboro'.
"	12,	Jefferson.
"	15,	Valle Crucis.
"	18,	Grove Chapel.
"	19,	Lenoir.
"	21 and 22,	Morganton.
"	25 and 26,	Asheville.
"	28,	Johnston's Chapel.
"	30,	a. m., Flat Rock.
"	30,	p. m., Hendersonville.
October	3,	Rutherfordton.
"	6 and 7,	Lincolnton.
"	10,	Charlotte.
"	11,	p. m., Concord.
"	12,	p. m., Salisbury.
"	13,	Salisbury.
"	15,	Mocksville.
"	16,	St. Andrew's, Rowan.
"	17,	Christ's Church, Rowan.
"	18,	St. James', Iredell.
"	20,	Lexington.
"	22,	Hillsboro'.
"	24,	Chapel Hill.
"	26,	Pittsboro'.

To all Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of a very handsome lot of Goods for

Gentlemen's Clothing,

which he is offering for cash as low down as the times will permit, and to first class paying men on reasonable terms on very short time. The utmost pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. He feels justified in saying to his old friends and patrons generally, that his work and styles shall be second to no house in the State.

Every description of

CLOTHING

will be manufactured in his establishment, from a shirt collar to the most costly garment.

The subscriber solicits orders from gentlemen in Western Carolina generally. Orders from a distance must come with references, or they will receive no attention.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by being able to send forth articles superior to all competition, to realize an increased portion of public favor and patronage.

Gentlemen of Western North Carolina, try me in preference to Northern slop-shop men.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, June 24, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this celebrated watering place, would inform the public in search of health or pleasure, that the house will be open and ready for the reception of company on the

First Day of July.

The establishment is commodious and well arranged, and the whole will be in first rate order, so as to render guests comfortable, and make their visit pleasant.

The table will be supplied with every luxury the country affords; and faithful and attentive servants will be in readiness to minister to the wants and gratify the wishes of all.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC

is engaged for the season, and will "discourse sweet sounds" morning, noon and night.

The stables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.

There is also connected with the establishment

A LINE OF HACKS,

and gentlemen can be conveyed any where with comfort, safety and speed. A Hack will run regularly twice a day between Asheville and the Springs.

No expense will be regarded, and no effort spared, to render a visit to these health-imparting Springs pleasant and beneficial. There is room for several hundred guests, and all shall be made comfortable.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville.

The Stables at the subscriber's old stand in Asheville will be kept up as usual, and horses, hacks, or buggies can be had at any hour.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

June 24, 1858.

STABLER'S Cherry Expectorant, for sale at ASTON'S.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

IF not, call and see *The Wonderful Pump* now on exhibition at the Grand Emporium of Health and Beauty, commonly known as ASTON'S.

August 26, 1858.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, for sale at ASTON'S.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.

T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.

A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.

☞We learn from the Standard that the commissioners of Raleigh have determined to light that city with gas. The gas works will be in operation and the city lighted, it is presumed, by the meeting of the Legislature in November.

CONTRACTS FOR HOGS AT THE WEST.—We learn from the Cincinnati Price Current that contracts are being made for hogs in Indiana and Kentucky at $4 to $4 25 gross, which is equal to $5 75 to $6 net, delivered there.

It is rumored that the English Government and capitalists contemplate the construction of a railway over their own territory, in British America, so as to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The cholera has broken out with great violence at St. Petersburgh, Russia, and great fears are entertained that it would soon appear in Paris.

The Public Expenditures.

It is apparent, says the Raleigh *Standard*, that the national Democratic party will have to encounter in 1860 all the elements of the opposition North and South, from the ultra abolitionist to the Southern Know Nothing, who professes now and then to be satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration. The elements at the North are already combining; while at the South all the weapons of attack used by black Republicans and abolition Know Nothings against the administration, are taken up and wielded with as much vigor as if these weapons had not been forged in abolition workshops. Witness, for example, the eagerness with which the Southern K. N. presses catch at and re publish the vile slanders and palpable misrepresentations uttered against Mr. Buchanan's administration by that prince of black Republicanism, Thurlow Weed; and also the eagerness with which they avail themselves of the false statements of another black Republican, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, in relation to the public expenditures.

The Raleigh *Register* quotes extensively from this man Trumbull to show that the administration has been extravagant, and especially that money has been squandered in collecting the revenue. Now let us see how completely a plain statement of the facts will put down all these misrepresentations of black Republican Trumbull, thus endorsed and commended by the Raleigh *Register!*—The Washington *Union* of the 25th August says:

"But our object in this article was to compare the *statements* of the Illinois senator with the *facts* as they appear of record. The senator, after dealing in some general misrepresentations, particularizes the expenses of collecting the revenue as a subject for which he censures the democratic party, and holds them responsible for an increase in the same. He institutes a comparison between the expenditures under this branch when Mr. Fillmore was President and the last year of Gen. Pierce's administration, and attempts to ridicule certain expenditures in certain localities by showing the disparity between the amount paid for the service in collecting and the amount actually collected.

For instance, he says at Wilmington Delaware, there was collected in 1857 $2,04 95, while the expense of collecting was $15,848 38. He omitted to tell his constituency that in 1852, the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration, at the same port there was collected $4,481 49, of which the expense of collection was $28,131 10; and yet he held the document in his hand from which he obtained the one fact, and from which he might have communicated the other. Again, he says at Annapolis, Maryland, there was collected in 1857 $374 25, and the expense of collecting was $983 42, and yet he remembered to forget to inform his constituency, to whom he was endeavoring to impart the truth from the very same document, that in 1852 there was collected at Annapolis the very same port, $123 60, and the expenses paid for the same $2,133 80. Again, at Ocracoke, in North Carolina, $82 55 was collected in 1857—expenses $2,301 52; and yet this very official report of the Secretary of the Treasury which he triumphantly held up, contained the information, which Mr. Trumbull would not communicate to his people, that at this identical port in the State of North Carolina the amount collected in 1852 was $43 72, and the expenses $2,517 70; and so we might convict him of every case to which he could have referred. Every one acquainted with the subject knows that many collection districts do not pay expenses, nor was it expected they would when they were created by Congress. They are instituted to prevent smuggling, and men cannot be expected to give their time and labor for such purposes without being paid for it. It could not have been Mr. Trumbull's want of sagacity that prevented him from knowing it.

The senator is equally unfortunate when he ascends from particulars to the total expense of collecting the revenue. He says that during Fillmore's administration the whole revenue was collected for much less than it was during the administration of General Pierce. This is the assertion of a senator who has reached one of the proudest positions not only in this republic, but, we might add, the world, and yet the official document he held in his hand, and from which he attempted to instruct the people, contained the withering fact that the amount of revenue collected in 1852 was, $49,165,933 84

The expenses for collecting the same, 3,865,423 28

And the amount of revenue in 1857, 64,171,034 05

And the expenses for collecting the same, 3,552,359 50

Is any further evidence needed to vindicate our charge that his speech was disingenous, disreputable, and disgraceful?"

Thus is Trumbull exposed in a few words, and held up to the scorn of all honest men. Will the Raleigh *Register* publish this reply of the *Union* to Mr. Trumbull? If the object of that paper be truth, it will; if not; not.

This, then, is a specimen of the manner in which the administration is assailed. Black Republican testimony is called up to injure an administration, and to deprive it of the confidence of the Southern people, by whose constitutional rights it has stood like a rock, breasting the storm of abolitionism. And this is done by a paper professedly Southern rights!—by a paper professing to be devoted to the truth!—by a paper which professes to detest black Republicanism and its exponents in all their forms! But this is only a part—the commencement of the programme for 1860. The opposition leaders North and South are counting on humbugging the people in 1860 as they were humbugged in 1840. They regard every new generation as their lawful prey. Let the Democrats be on the alert and spike their guns as fast as they are loaded; and let the people without regard to party hold to a strict account those Southern politicians who shall presume, in the extremity of their party bitterness to ally themselves in any manner whatsoever with the disunionists and black Republicans of the north.

LAWYERS ENGAGED IN THE REVIVAL.—"B," the very excellent correspondent of the Savannah *Morning News*, writing from Athens on the 26th inst., says:

It is worthy of note, that the lawyers of this (western) circuit are now carrying on a most extraordinary revival at Jefferson, in the adjoining county of Jackson—Superior Court being in session there. The most prominent movers are Hon. James Jackson, the representative from this Congressional District; Thos. R. R. Cobb, Esq.; B. H. Overby, Esq., former candidate for Governor; Hon. James P. Simmons, former candidate for Congress in this district; and W. J. Peeples, Esq., of Lawrenceville. These gentlemen are all active and ardent church members, and are exerting their utmost efforts in carrying on the great religious work which seems to be pervading this whole country. Just such a work was commenced by the same members of the bar, last week, in Walton county, which is now going on, I learn, in the hands of the regular ministry.

A FAT MAN.—The Savannah (Ga.) News contained the following:

One of our city physicians has handed us the following extract from a letter written to him from a professional brother in the upper country, describing a somewhat singular case, we believe, of rare occurrence in surgical practice:

"I must put in a slip to give you an instance of death from the rapid accumulation of fat. We had a young man residing 18 miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature. At the age of 22 years, he weighed 565 lbs; he continued gradually to increase in flesh, until he reached over 600 lbs; he was able to get about with tolerable ease to himself, and attended to his planting interest. Some weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly, and gained 1 1-2 lbs. per day; then it was found he gained a little over 2 lbs. per day. Last week he died suddenly in his chaise, I think from the accumulation of fat around the heart. Three weeks prior to his death, he weighed 646 lbs; and had he been weighed the day of his death no doubt he would have gone over 660 lbs. I have often seen him, and visited his family a few months ago, professionally."

☞A Hanover paper says, "the silly prejudice against eating horseflesh" has altogether vanished in Denmark and Northern Germany, and hundreds of horses are annually slaughtered to be eaten! Well, there's "no disputing about tastes," but those who do not wish to eat horseflesh, or flesh still more objectionable, had better steer clear of certain sausage shops and stalls in cities nearer home than those of Germany.

Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork jackets will save.

A Successful Merchant.

I am a city merchant, having commenced my career as an adventurer from the farm, on a salary of $80 per year, and having passed through half year of incessant toil to reach the point where dependence ceases and 'dinner ahead' begins. I filled a clerkship in several first class mercantile houses, and was associated with a very considerable number of salesman, accountants, and clerks generally. Nearly thirty years have passed since my city clerkship began, and the retrospect has developed the following results:

All mercantile houses by whom I was employed have since failed—one, after an eminently creditable career of fifteen years, was carried into a hopeless bankruptcy by outside speculation, and another, after thirty five years of unbounded success and credit, was a few months since in enextricable difficulties—the result of a single dash of the pen—and has forever closed its mercantile existence.—Of all the clerks with whom I have been associated, not one has achieved permanent success equal to the value of a well-stocked hundred-acre farm; while from the most brilliant of their number, the penitentiary, the hospital, and the drunkard's grave, have claimed their victims. Some embarked in business with lofty anticipations of success, but as soon passed away in disaster, and the career of not a few would fill thrillingly illustrated chapters in the unwritten history of city merchants' clerks, and prove beyond a question that—

'Vice is a monster of such frightful mein,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

Some sanguine youth may ask where the successful men originate. I answer they are one in one hundred of those who embark in business, and in several hundred of those who seek clerkships, with anticipations of forture in prospect.

Personally, by a rare combination of favorable circumstances, those 'wonder flowers' that bloom but once in a lifetime, I am meeting what is called success. The way to it was paved by years of incessant labor of 16 to 18 hours per day, and such days and nights of toil as no farmer's boy that I have met with dreamed of in rural labors, and which, if applied to cultivation of a hundred acre farm would have developed hidden treasures not dreamed of by the reluctant plowman.

But, as years pass and develop, along with the vanities of life the grey hairs which are stealing upon me, my thoughts often revert to the home scenes of my childhood in the country, and I feel tempted to shake off this artificial life, and seek for my declining years that repose and quiet which I imagine might be found in rural life, among an intelligent and open-hearted population devoted to agriculture, and secure to my family those health giving influences both mental and physical, which cheerful country life must supply to genial minds.

What Home Is.

If we were to tell a number of our friends that they don't know what a 'home' is, they would grow somewhat indignant—perhaps use harsh words. And yet it may be remarked that the number of persons who know by experience what a genuine home is, are surprisingly few. One man in good circumstances will tell us that he has a fine house of his own, in which every comfort and convenience is provided. He has a wife and children, also, and they give life and joy to the place. Very true; but does he prefer that home, thus furnished and thus enlivened, to every other place in the world? Does he sigh when the hour for leaving comes, and smile when he is permitted to return? Does he love to sit in cool retreat under his own grapevine, or by the side of those he loves enjoying their society? Does he feel disquieted when he is away from the scenes of busy turmoils of the world? Is he anxious to leave home in the morning, and loth to return at night? If, while he is at home, he continues to think of the journal or the ledger, and repulses the advance of his prattling children, he has no home; he only has a place where he lodges and takes his meals.

Ah! happy is he who knows and appreciates the full bliss of home, whose heart is warmed and humanized by its cheerful influences, and who feels how superior in purity of pleasure are all its enjoyments to the turmoil delights of out-door life. Thrice happy is such a man. He has discovered the only Paradise this world can afford. It is only such a man who can have a deep and sincere pity for the unfortunate creatures who are houseless. He regards them as being cut off from the best influences of the earth, and exposed to the darker waves of life. He feels keenly for them that have no 'fireside'—no dear ones to welcome him with smiles, and prattle over the history of the day; no tongue to soothe when heavy cares have troubled the mind and render the heart sore, and the sympathy of such a man is not slow to overflow in its acts of benevolence. A good home is the source of the fountain of charity in the heart.

Our advice to those who have no homes, such as we have described, is to get them one as soon as possible. They can never be contented and substantial citizens, nor thoroughly happy men, until they follow this counsel. Get homes, filled with objects of endearment, and seek there for the pure delights which all the world beside cannot afford.—*Albany Journal.*

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who has tried the subjoined recipe, pronounces it good, and desires it published for the benefit of all sufferers under this terrible malady:

One teaspoonful of aloes dissolved in one pint of whiskey, the best;—one tablespoonful of Tartaric Acid dissolved in one pint of water. Mix the two, and take one tablespoonful of the mixture three times a day. Take water with Tartaric Acid in it as a drink while using the medicine?—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

In a tavern, in a small town, set a farmer, who was plagued and bantered by a dozen guests who were present. "Well," said the farmer at last, "I've got the best of all of you." "How so?" asked all. "In me you only get one fool, while in you I've got above a dozen."

A cargo of iron for the Alabama and Mississippi railroad is in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. So says the Alabama papers.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Visit to the Black Mountain.

Being on a visit to the "Old North State," on the 6th instant I procured an old hunter for my guide, and set out on foot up the valley, through laurel and balsam, reaching the "Cabin," near the summit, 20 minutes past 6 o'clock. While the guide went about preparing a hunter's supper, I walked on to the high Peak. Here burst upon my vision one of the most sublime and magnificent scenes ever beheld. As far as the eye can reach, in every direction, rise range after range of lofty mountains, their sharp peaks piercing the clouds and bathing themselves in the soft and lovely blue beyond; while beautiful intervening vallies, dotted with farms and cottages, lend additional loveliness to the scene. While gazing in transport on the lovely scene, the sun slowly declined beyond the horizon, tinging with his last rays mountain and valley, and shedding a halo of glory upon the entire landscape. As twilight drew on, my eye wandered around this grand panorama of nature, resting finally on a dark blue peak in the North West. I gazed and thought—and thought and gazed. What emotions swelled my bosom! What memories of the past! I was one of a party of ladies and gentlemen who visited *that* peak years ago. Where are they now? Scattered, never more to meet on earth! What mighty changes a few years have wrought! While time has set its seal upon my locks, some of my youthful companions have passed away, and sleep the quiet sleep of the grave. But in my heart of hearts their memory lives. These sad memories, called up by the scenes and circumstances around me, roused all the better and holier feelings of my nature, and caused me to feel and acknowledge the awe inspiring presence of the great Jehovah, He "who weighs the mountains in scales and the little hills in balances."

Early on the following morning, I was again on the summit, to witness the rising of the sun. This is a sight which no pen can adequately describe. I almost fancied myself looking into Paradise. But as the sun rose higher and higher, scattering the fogs which hung like drapery around the brows of the mountains, and sending his warm and genial rays to enliven and animate all nature, I so bored down to the realities of life.

Taking a last gaze from the lofty position I now occupied for the first, and in all probability, the last time, I retraced my steps, feeling as I quitted the Old North State like Byron on the sea shore:

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
I love not man the less, but nature more,
From these our interviews, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle with the Universe and feel
What I can ne'er express yet cannot all conceal.

C.

THE SLAVE CARGO.—We understand the President has issued orders, through the Navy Department, for the Steam frigate Niagara, now at New York, under the command of Com. Chauncey, to proceed immediately to Charleston to carry back the Africans taken in the slaver Echo by the brig-of-war Dolphin. The administration will thus signify its resolution to fulfil all treaties and laws relating to the slave trade, and everything that can be done will, no doubt be done to facilitate the return of these captives to their own homes. They are said to belong to different tribes, which may be separated widely from each other; and when we consider this circumstance, in connection with their ignorance of the geography of their native land, the difficulties and enormous expense with which their return will be attended become more fully appreciable.—*Washington Star.*

Richardson to Stump Illinois.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

A dispatch has been received here, from St. Louis, which states that the Hon W. A. Richardson has resigned the office of Governor of Nebraska, for the purpose of stumping the State of Illinois in favor of the Hon. S. A. Douglas. It is reported in this city that Mr. R. resigned for domestic causes.

Burning of a Railroad Ferry Steamer.

NEW BEDFORD, September 1.

The Fairhaven Railroad ferry steamer was burned to the water's edge at half past two o'clock this morning. She was insured for $15,000

Oar Factory Burnt.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1.

The oar factory of J. B. Page, in Wayne, Ashtabula County, was burned by fire last night. The loss is estimated to exceed $20,000.

The Great Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.

About twenty-five thousand persons are here to-day, at the opening of the Agricultural Fair. The display of horses, cattle, &c., is unsurpassed.

Minister to Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The Hon. James B. Bowlin, of Missouri, late Minister to Bogota, has been tendered the Mission to Paraguay.

The Land Beyond the Mountains.

BY HELEN BRUCE.

The little child was dying. His weary limbs were racked by pain no more. The flush was fading from his thin cheeks, and the fever that for many days had been drying up his blood, was now cooling rapidly, under the touch of the icy hand that was upon him.

There were sounds and tokens of bitter, but suppressed grief, in that dim chamber, for the dying little one was very dear to many hearts.

They knew that he was departing, and the thought was hard to bear; but they tried to command their feelings, that they might not disturb the last moments of their darling.

The father, and the mother, and the kind physician, stood beside dear Eddy's bed, and watched his heavy breathing. He had been silent for some time, and appeared to sleep. They thought that it might be *thus* that he would pass away, but suddenly his blue eyes opened wide and clear, and a beautiful smile broke over his features. He looked upward and forward at first, then turning his eyes upon his mother's face, said in a sweet voice, "Mother, what is the name of the beautiful country that I see beyond the mountains—the *high* mountains?"

"I can see nothing, my child," said the mother, "there are no mountains in sight of our home."

"Look *there*, dear mother," said the child, pointing upward, "*yonder* are the mountains. Can you not see them *now?*" he asked in tones of the greatest astonishment, as the mother shook her head. "They are so near me now—so large and high, and behind them the country looks *so* beautiful, and the people are so happy—*there are no sick children there.* Papa, can *you* not see beyond the mountains? Tell me the name of that land."

The parents glanced at each other, and with united voice replied, "The land you see is heaven, is it not, my child?"

"Yes, it *is* heaven. I thought that must be its name. O, let me go—but how shall I cross those mountains? Father, will you not carry me? O, take me in your arms and carry me, for they call me from the other side, and I *must* go."

There was not a dry eye in that chamber, and upon every heart there fell a solemn awe, as if they stood upon the very verge of eternity—as if the curtain which concealed its mysteries was about to be withdrawn.

"My boy," said the father, "will you stay with us a little while longer? You shall cross the mountain soon, but in stronger arms than mine. Wait—stay with your mother a little longer; see how she weeps at thought of loosing you."

"O mother, O father, do not cry, but come with me, and cross the mountains—O come;" and thus he entreated, with a strength and earnestness that astonished all.

The chamber was filled with wondering and awe-stricken friends. At length he turned to his mother, with a face beaming with rapturous delight, and stretching out his little arms to her for one last embrace, he cried, "Good bye, mother, I am going; but don't you be afraid—*the strong man has come to carry me over the mountains.*"

These were his parting words; upon his mother's breast he breathed his last, and they laid the little fair body down again upon the pillows, and closed the lids over the beautiful blue eyes, over which the mists of death had gathered heavily, and bowing by the bedside, prayed with submissive, though bleeding hearts, and said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER.—Capt. Townsend, of the slaver brig Putnam, who has been brought to the New York quarrentine to be sent to Charleston, is a resident of Providence, R. I., where he has a family.—He is said to be 33 years of age; tall, resolute looking man, with light hair, large red whiskers, and is very intelligent and of excellent address and manner. Bad luck in his legitimate voyages, he says, forced him into the slave trade. He says the slaves on board of the Putnam will return with reluctance to Africa, as their condition was, and will be, much worse there than in the United States or Cuba. He brought 470 from Africa, but 160 died at sea.

Free Negroes Wanted in Hayti.

WASHINGTON, September 1.

Three prominent Haytiens have arrived in this city. The object of their visit to this country is to induce the emigration of free negroes to Hayti.

A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was "one of the few—such a jewel of a christian—you cannot find his equal, you know."—To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I'll bet I will."

☞City passenger railroads are about to be introduced into Chicago.

Somebody thinks that because a woman sent the first word over the Ocean Telegraph, it will be talking all the time.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The Alligator Hunter.

The power of observation and of applying the knowledge thus obtained, make wide differences in the success of men. One man will pass by the most remarkable works of nature without seeing anything novel, while another will be thrilled with pleasure by the wonders before him; a third will never gaze upon a strange object without suggestions of its utility in the works of creation, and a mental effort to convert it to some purpose of profit.

In our perambulations in the outskirts of the city, a few days since, we came across a genius of the latter class. He was an alligator hunter, and was growing rich from the profits of his singular business.

Our new acquaintance was tall, athletic, careless of his personal appearance and in his language; but the shaggy brow that overhung a restless but lustrous eye, the lines of resolution that made his mouth a feature that one could not fail to remember, and his quick almost energetic movements, were suggestive of his being an original character—one from whom something might be learned. After getting him into a talkative mood, and winning a little confidence by modest remarks and delicately suggestive inquiries, we drew from him the following facts. He was carrying a skin which appeared to be that of an alligator, and had other portions of the reptile in his possession, which aroused our curiosity.

"Something of a naturalist," we hinted by way of interrogation, pointing to the objects in his hands.

"Yes," said he, "I spose it is natural for everything to be profitable, and partly for sport; but more for the money they are worth, I make a business of killing alligators."

By pursuing the conversation thus commenced, we arrived at the following facts:—The man came to this city, like thousands of others, in the belief that money could be made in almost endless profusion with very little effort, and wearied with disappointment, and just on the eve of coming under the eye of the police as dangerous or suspicious, being without a visible means of living, he wandered into the suburbs, then into swamps in the rear of Jefferson City and neighborhood, where he made his first acquaintance with the Louisiana alligator.

His bump of speculation was at once excited. Such a creature was of some utility; his hide, his oil, his tusks, perhaps his bones, might find purchasers. So, borrowing from a man who occupied a hut in the neighborhood a gun and some ammunition, he declared war upon the alligators. He dried their hides, he extracted their oil, he took out their teeth, and sure enough they proved to be merchantable articles.

Commencing in May last, he had, up to last Sunday, killed 400 alligators. Having gained experience by practice, he now hunts at night and carrying a pan of fire. Attracted by the unusual light, they come up close to him, when he finds no difficulty in bringing a monster down at every shot.

The skins of these alligators are readily sold at 75 cents apiece. They are manufactured into water proof boots, and the most valuable and expensive shoes to be found in our market are made from tanned alligators' hides. The oil, tusks and hides of the 400 alligators have produced in the hands of our new hunter acquaintance $560, besides paying his current expenses.

This enterprising original is now looking out for a suitable location for the investment of his gains in real estate, content that the vicinity of New Orleans has an abundance of the raw material which forms his staple of trade.

CABLE RHETORIC.—The Atlantic telegraph gives birth to an entirely new set of tropes and figures. Rev. Mr. Grigg, of New York, preached a cable sermon last Sunday, in which he used it after this style:

"When the sulphuric acid of true repentance corrodes the contaminating zinc of innate depravity and actual sinfulness, the fervent electrical force of prayerful entreaty," &c. Again, "go to the telegraphic office of the atoning cross, and touch the wire of penitential prayer."

"Don't get above your business," as the lady said to the shoe maker who was measuring her ankle to ascertain the size of her foot.

Colfax, of Indiana, candidate for Congress, at La Porte, was introduced to a prominent German, a little deaf. "*Boll Dax,*" said the German, "to the dyvil mit der boll dax—I pays him now two times!"

In Abingdon, Virginia, the price of good wheat is $1 a bushel.

Texas derives its name from an Indian word signifying beautiful.

Old Mrs. Darnlee is a pattern of household economy. She says she has made a pair of socks last fifteen years by only knitting new feet to them every winter, and new legs to them every other winter.

Robert S. Coleman, Sheriff of Carroll county, Va., has been sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for forgery. Rather bad business for a Sheriff.

John S. Fleming, one of the most brilliant orators in Virginia, died in Goochland county last week.

It Only Seems the Other Day.

Though swiftly time, with rapid wings
Has borne us from old scenes we knew,
Yet memory oft the picture brings
In glowing colors back to view;
Thus early friends remember when
They first as schoolboys met in play,
And yet, tho' years have passed since then,
It only seems "the other day."

The form of her we loved of yore,
To whom we pledged affection's vow,
Will glide before our eyes once more,
Though but in memory living now;
Of that dark hair one tress alone—
A treasured gift—is spared decay,
Yet words in that familiar tone
Seem only breathed "the other day."

Those friends appear no more the same
That shared our mirth and dried our tears,
Or taught us childhood's favorite game—
The dear old friends of early years;
But when we ask if they forget
Those memories of the past, they say,
"Tho' time has wrought some changes, yet
It only seems 'the other day'."

The Yellow Fever.

In New Orleans and Charleston (from the latter place we have no daily reports of the fever) this terrible scourge seems to have assumed a most malignant type. In Mobile, up to the latest dates, only three cases had occurred, two of which could be traced to New Orleans.

The deaths in New Orleans from the epidemic for the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to 400. We learn from the papers that the weather is considered as very unfavorable, the sun oppressively hot, and the air in the shade cool and even chilly.—As long as such weather continues, with winds prevailing from the North, there is little hope for any diminution of the mortality.

In 1853, the deaths began to decrease from the 21st August; in 1854, from the 24th September; in 1855, from the week ending on the 19th August; and in 1857, from the 2d September.—*Southern Guardian.*

Lever, in one of his stories, tells of a dashing individual who boiled his hams in Sherry wine, whereat an honest Hibernian exclaimed, "I wish I was a pig them times myself."

☞The water works at Washington City will cost $6,000,000.

The establishment of a cotton factory in Norfolk, Virginia, is contemplated.

The cost of keeping a steam fire engine in Louisville, Ky., is $3000 a year.

An entire Chinese regiment, for having abandoned an untenable fort during the recent attack on Canton by the French and English forces, have been sentenced to wear woman's clothes for five years.

Why is love like a canal boat? Because it is an internal Transport.

Why is a fashionable lady like a rigid economist? Because she makes a great bustle about a little waist.

A DIFFERENCE.—The last words of the Old Testament are a fearful threatening:—"Lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." The last words of the New Testament are a benediction: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

An old lady of Massachusetts cannot conceive what necessity there is for uniting England and the United States, when so much trouble was taken, some years ago, to separate the two countries.

A midshipman asked a priest to tell him the difference between a priest and a jackass. The priest gave it up.

"One wears a cross on his back and the other on his breast," said the midshipman.

"Now," said the priest, "tell me the difference between a midshipman and a jackass."

The midshipman gave it up, and asked what it was.

The priest said he did not know of any.

The Boston Post perpetrates the following "apostrophe" to the Atlantic Telegraph, which it styles *cableistic:*

John Bull and Brother Jonathan
Each other ought to greet;
They've always been extravagant,
But now "make both *ends* meet."

Bangs says the men, when on the "hoop question," first loathe, then pity, then embrace. Bangs ought to know, as he has lately joined the "calico institution."

"The steed called Lightning (say the Fates)
Was tamed in the United States;
'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse,
'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse."
And (lo! the Triumph now we see)
'Twas FIELD who drove him through the sea!

Never ridicule what you cannot comprehend; you thereby betray your own ignorance.

What one of the planets is supposed to have the most specie? The moon; because she is continually changing quarters.

The majority against the "English Bill" in Kansas is nine thousand five hundred and twelve.

☞A cute Yankee in Kansas sells liquor in a gun barrel instead of a glass, that he may avoid the law, and make it appear beyond dispute, that he is selling liquor by the barrel.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
AT AUGUSTA, GA.

THE next annual course of Lectures in this Institution will begin on the first Monday in November next, with an Introductory, Lecture by Prof. JONES.

Emeritus Prof. of Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery—L. A. BUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—JOS. JONES, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—L. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery—H. W. D. FORD, M. D.
Curator of Museum—T. P. CLEVELAND.

Tickets for the whole Course, $105 00
Matriculation (to be taken once.) 5 00
Practical Anatomy (to be taken once) 10 00

For further information, apply to any member of the Faculty, or to the undersigned.

I. P. GARVIN, *Dean.*

August 12, 1858—3m.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

(Late Farmer, Brace & Co.,)

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,
No. 21, Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

P. O. & Co., offer at low prices for cash, and liberal terms for approved credit, a large stock of BANK and OFFICE STATIONARY, Blank and Account Books, Receipt and Memorandum Books, Paper of all kinds, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, &c., Printing and Lithographing executed to order. Bibles, Miscellaneous, and School Books.

P. O & Co. Publish Bullion's series of Grammars; Comstock's series on the sciences; Hooker's Physiologies; Brocklesby's Astronomies; Olney's Geography, newly revised; Southern Class Readers; Palmer's Book Keeping; and the "cheapest and best" Spelling Book ever used.

August 19, 1858 isfm6

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1858.

W. D. Jones
vs.
George Peobles and others.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, George Peobles, A. W. Lance, Thos. Lance, Russel Lance, J. Casteel and wife Sarah, Delila Lance, Martin V. Lance, William Lance, Martha A. Jones, Thomas Jones, Jesse Jones, James Jones and Joshua Jones, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of W. D. Jones against George Peobles and others, or the same will be heard exparte as to them. Witness, I. B. SAWYER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1858.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Sept. 2. Pr's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina,
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1858.

J. S. Burnett and A. M. Alexander, Adms. of J. M. Alexander, deceased,
vs.
Wm. G. Anderson and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, W. G. Anderson and wife Dorcas, Abner Holcombe and wife Joice, Henry Holcombe and wife Polly, and the heirs of Wiley Bailey, dec'd, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the Bill of J. S. Burnett and A. M. Alexander, Administrators of J. M. Alexander, dec'd, or the same will be heard exparte as to them. Witness. I. B. SAWYER, Clerk of our said Court of Equity for said county, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1858.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Sept. 2. Pr's fee $6. 6w

NEW SCHEDULE.

The Traveling Public will bear in mind that I am now running my Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES

in connection with the Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. By taking my Line they will reach Salisbury

Eight Hours in Advance

of any other route. Crossing the Blue Ridge—each way—in the middle of the day. This route is decidedly the most pleasant as my

COACHES

are large and comfortable—9 and 14 passenger,—Teams and Drivers to compare favorably with any in the State, and there is no mistake about it being the

Nearest, Cheapest & Most
EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
East, from Asheville.

In every instance where satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville; Sullivan & Patton, Agents.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Aug. 26, 1858. 3m

$10 REWARD.

LOST, near Flat Rock, on the 21st of August, a thin GOLD WATCH, Hyde, maker, London, No. 2752. There was a short chain attached.—Any information will be thankfully received by

C. C. PINCKNEY, Flat Rock.

September 2, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, for sale at
ASTON'S.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.

A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

New and Cheap
GOODS
AT THE CASH STORE OF
MERRIMON & SONS,
(*Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.*)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only,* and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

100 Large Quarto Family

BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash,* and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

April 15, '58.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-

ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS,* embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not

ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. Saunders, Esq., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. Siler, Esq., Franklin.
A. M. Finley, Esq., Marion.

☞The season of the "sere and yellow leaf"—fit emblem of earthly hopes and human life—is upon us. The nights are growing cold, while the sun at mid day is fierce and glaring, producing an all-overish, fever and agueish sort of sensation in the human system. After much promise of rain, with very light receipts, the atmosphere is clear and cloudless.

The farmer in Buncombe who cribs half an average crop of corn, certainly has reason to be thankful, for he will be better off than a majority of his neighbors. Yet, by prudence and economy, there will no doubt be bread for all, and something to spare. We don't believe that God intends to let the people of this country starve, notwithstanding they have often deserved it. We are a nation of grumblers—it's a national characteristic to grumble and complain. It always rains too much, or it don't rain enough; always too hot, or too cold, and let the All-Wise do as he may, man finds room to complain. If He should make the corn grow spontaneously, and ripen without cultivation, we would probably grumble unless He sent the angels to shuck it!

☞It is a humiliating spectacle to see how lovingly the Southern opponents of Democracy and the Black Republicans of the North work together in the harness. Widely separated, as they profess to be, on the most vital question of the day, they nevertheless meet harmoniously and act in perfect concert in their efforts to destroy the Democratic party. "Down with the Democracy!" shouts the Black Republican. "Down with the Democracy!" echoes the Southern Know Nothing.

After watching the movements of the "allied powers" very closely, we are persuaded that the Black Republican faction is the more honest and consistent of the two, and we will state our reasons for thinking so.

The Black Republicans hate slavery about as heartily as they do the Bible, and they justly regard the Democracy as "set for the defence" of the peculiar institution. If we can destroy the Democracy as a National organization, say they, we can manage the institution in our own way, and can confine it to its present limits, or abolish it entirely, as we may choose. But first and foremost, Democracy, that stubborn, indomitable, unyielding party, which stands square up to the rights of the slave holder, must be got rid of. In this, the Black Republicans act sensibly.—They see where the best defence of slavery is, and go to work to undermine the fortress.

How is it with the Southern opponents of Democracy, by whatever name called? They profess undying devotion to the South; and yet, strange to tell, are found working side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the vile and traitorous Abolitionist, in endeavoring to destroy the Democratic party. To doubt whether these Southern men are acquainted with the identification existing between Democracy and slavery, and with the further fact that the Democratic party has been and is the main reliance of the South for the perpetuity of her rights in the Union, would require a stretch of charity on our part, and argue a degree of ignorance on theirs, at once unreasonable and absurd.—Why, then, we ask, do these Southern men unite with the Abolitionists in their unwarrantable and unpatriotic hue and cry against the Democratic party? Ah, that's the question. Why is it? They have an object, and we think a very palpable one. They are doing so for a double reason. In the first place, to gratify their life long hate of a party which they have never yet been able to conquer by fair means—a party which has moved steadily forward, year after year crushing beneath its heel their secret conclaves and oath bound associations and conspiracies. To vent their malice on this party, they are willing to sacrifice the present and mortgage the future hopes and prosperity of their section.

In the second place, these gentlemen expect when the Democracy are routed to divide the plunder of the camp with their Black Republican allies. It is true, if the Democracy are defeated in 1860, the Black Republicans take possession of the government, but then they would be an ungrateful set of rascals not to throw their Southern allies a few bones to pick!

Therefore, we argue that the Black Republicans are pursuing a sensible and consistent course to effect their nefarious ends.—But the Southern opposers of Democracy are acting like madmen, and pursuing a course which must, if successful, result in the ruin of the South. They are acting hypocritically with the people, and luring them to ruin. Defeat the Democratic party in 1860, and slave property, and the rights of slave holders, are put at the mercy of the Sewards, the Greeleys, and the Sumners of the North.

Let the people—the honest, incorruptible masses—beware of those politicians who are endeavoring to mislead them in this matter. Let them examine the past—look at the history of the government—and they will find that the Democratic party has ever been the champion and defender of the constitutional rights of the South. Everywhere and upon a hundred battle fields, the National Democracy have stood up nobly for us and ours, and shall we, at the bidding of a few reckless demagogues, assist in the overthrow of our long tried and faithful friends?

The Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Charlotte *Democrat*, thus disposes of sundry rumors concerning the condition of the Bank of Charlotte:

"Our own citizens, of course, were not a little surprised to learn that a bank, which they were doing business with every day, had failed without their knowledge of the fact—the bank being open day after day, from eight or nine o'clock in the morning till four or five in the evening, doing her usual amount of discounting, but no sign of fear, no run, no excitement, no demand for coin were observed by them. So far as this community and the surrounding country are concerned, we should not feel called on to contradict or notice the report of the Express, but as many honest persons may hold or handle the notes of this bank at a distance, and in consequence of the rumor be induced by sharpers to sell them at a heavy discount, we feel it our duty and take pleasure in informing such that that there is no ground for the report—that the bank has not failed—and, moreover, that it is as strong now, if not stronger, than it ever has been since its organization, and, therefore, they need not part with its notes for less than their full value.

"Although this bank followed the leading institutions of the State in suspending, last Autumn, it has never refused coin for its notes in the hands of travelers or our own citizens who desired it. Besides, in order to equalize currency as much as possible after suspension, it received and paid out, at *par value*, the notes of all good banks from Maryland to Louisiana.

"We have no disposition to lecture our worthy cotemporary of Petersburg, for he has no doubt been imposed upon, (as the fraternity often are by designing men,) but we think the press generally should be more cautious in spreading reports of that kind, (which may occasion some parties serious loss,) without the most unquestionable evidence of their correctness. Banks are not so much injured by such reports as individuals; for with the former it may only cause a slight loss of profits, but with the latter one half of their earnings may be lost and go into the pockets of an unscrupulous land shark. We have heard of one poor fellow, acting upon the statement of the Express, submitting to a merciless *shave*, whilst the *shaver*, immediately afterwards, refused to take the gold for the notes he had received.

"We close this article, which we intended at first to be a simple correction of the Express' statement, by saying that the Bank of Charlotte is regarded here as not only sound, but as good as any other institution in the State. We learn that its stock is in great demand here at $110 to $112."

A Drought in Virginia.

We learn from the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, published in Greenbriar County, that a most destructive drought is now prevailing all over that section of country, including also the county of Monroe, where the effects are represented as being even worse. That paper says:

The whole face of nature looks as if premature fall had passed over it. The landscape has a sere and parched appearance. Even the green trees along the roads are clothed in a livery of dun from the great clouds of dust stirred up by the continued passage of horses, carriages, stages, wagons, &c. The voice of our mountain streams, usually so bold and rapturous, has sunk into a low murmur, scarcely to be heard, and almost expiring with the oppressive heat. In consequence of the stunted condition of the grass and scarcity of water, stock is suffering and falling off except in rare localities. Our mills, which grind, at full tide, from fifty to a hundred bushels of wheat per day, have gradually been falling to thirty five, twenty five, fifteen, ten, and even as low as five bushels. Unless an abundant rain soon comes there will be suffering for want of bread. But the most serious matter is this, that the corn crop will be almost a failure generally. It certainly cannot be more than half a crop. What renders the prospect still more gloomy, is the fact that the wheat crop was but half a yield, and the oats crop almost an entire failure.

Yellow Fever.—An extract from a letter from Vicksburg, Mississippi, dated August 27, 1858, says:

"Our citizens are scattering in every direction, to-day, in consequence of yellow fever among us. Its form is very malignant."

Yellow Fever in Charleston.—The deaths in Charleston, for the week ending Sept. 4, were 102. The deaths from yellow fever were 73. Of these 61 were white adults; 11 were white children, and one colored child.

☞Blair, Black Republican, has given notice that he will contest the right of Mr. Barrett to a seat in the 36th Congress, from the St. Louis, Missouri, district.

☞Hon. A. W. Venable, of this State, is now and has been for some weeks, confined by an attack of paralytic rheumatism.

☞The first new cotton sold in Petersburg, Va., this season, disposed of on the 3d instant, at 15 cents.

☞The black tongue so generlly distressing cattle is said to be contageous. Even human beings readily take it.

Slave Stampedes in Maryland.

The Baltimore American says, that in looking over its Maryland exchanges, it has been struck by the number of advertisements, of runaway slaves. On the border counties, especially, this species of property is becoming a very unsafe investment. The owners of slaves, says the American, are beginning to arouse themselves to the necessity of instituting some effectual means of protection from such great and frequently recurring losses, which annually amount throughout the State to sums that would scarcely by credited.—Meetings of slave owners have been held in Kent, Queen Anne's, Worcester and other counties, with the view of calling an Eastern Shore Convention, to take into consideration the existing state of things, and devise if possible, a remedy. A meeting of the slaveholders and others of Dorchester county, for the same object, is also called for the 14th inst., at Snow Hill. These meetings have so far been numerously attended, not only by those personally holding slave property, but by other citizens, and have manifested earnest and determined feeling. The Convention will be held, though the time and place have not yet been determined, and the delegates to it heve yet to be elected. The proposition has met with such a general approval, and is so obviously requisite, that there is no doubt it will be made a point of union and organization, which cannot fail, to some extent at least, to check the evil complained of.

The American adds that large amounts are appropriated by Abolition societies for the very purpose of engaging parties to run off slaves, which operate as so many rewards.—A regular system is in operation for the purpose. Certain parties, as appears from the Abolition society reports, received one hundred and fifty dollars for every adult male slave and one hundred dollars for every adult female slave they decoy from their masters. These persons in their turn employ agents to effect their objects, and are thus enabled to make a lucrative business of plundering the citizens of our State of their property. One of the slave stealers, residing in Delaware, showed by his books to the society which employed him, that he had run off to the free States 2,059 slaves. Funds in abundance are furnished by Northern and English fanaticism for this purpose.

The American insists that something more than the efforts of individuals are necessary to counteract such organized agencies, and that combination and concert of action must be resorted to. The free negro element is said to be becoming a very undesirable element in Maryland as elsewhere, and the American recommends that it be placed under different regulations. It is deemed probable that the chief means of protection relied on will be in the formation of a vigilant border police and suitable regulations for the free negro population.

Bank Suspension at Memphis, Tenn.—The stock banks of Tennessee, having thrown out the notes of the Bank of America, the Southern Bank suspended on the 30th ult. The Bulletin says:

It is understood that the Bank will go into liquidation. It is one of the Free Banks, and has bonds on deposite, with the Comptroller to the amount of upwards of $50,000. Its circulation, which is mostly in Kentucky, and in Northern Tennessee, is about $40,000. The note holder, therefore, is very well secured, and ought not to make unnecessary sacrifice. The amount due to depositors, we doubt not from Mr. Davie's personal character and property resources, will be made good with time.

The intimate connection subsisting between the Southern Bank and the Bank of America at Clarksville, leads the public mind to the conclusion that the last named institution must also stop; though at the time of writing this last night, no information to that effect had been publicly received. We apprehend that it will not be able to sustain the shock.

Young Member.—Augustus Moore, member elect to the North Carolina Legislature from Martin County, is only in his twenty first year.

The treaty with China is already telling upon American trade. The manufacturers of domestic goods in Boston, are already realizing the beneficial effect of the recent treaty. One house has received orders for 3000 packages and another is reported as having received orders for 1500, making in the aggregate 4500 packages.

Paris on Sunday.

Rev. D. C. Eddy of Boston, now in Paris, writes:

"One can hardly find Sundays in Paris; the streets are full of people; the pleasure grounds are thronged; the shops open; regiments of soldiers marching in the streets, and a high festival being had by the working people, who make the Lord's Day a day of recreation.—And the further one goes, the less reverence he will find for God's law and service. There are churches, but they are dedicated to art, and music, and show. There are priests, but their religion consists apparently, in a long gown, a shaved head, and a good living; and the motto of these continental countries seems to be, 'Let us eat and and drink, for to morrow we die.'"

☞Two negro boys fought a duel, the other day, in Mississippi. One was badly wounded, and the other killed—one laid up, the laid out.

Homestead Exemption in Minnesota.

The Legislature of Minnesota has just passed a Homestead Exemption law, so liberal in its provisions that we think it may have a tendency to abolish the credit system in that State and inaugurate a new era in business. The following is a summary of the act, from the St. Paul *Daily Times:*

The first provision exempts eighty acres of land, with a dwelling-house thereon, in any incorporated town, plat, city or village. This exemption does not extend to mortgages already on the premises, but no mortgage is valid without the signature of the wife.

Besides the above, many articles are exempted, such as wearing apparel, all beds, bedding, stores, cooking utensils, "and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value," so that every article absolutely necessary to live, and live comfortably, is exempted by this law.

In addition thereto the law exempts "three cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse; or, in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, a span of horses—or mules; twenty sheep, and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured; the necessary food for the stock; one wagon, cart or dray; one sleigh, two plows, one drag, and other farming utensils not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars in value."

Also, the provisions for the debtor, and his family for one year's support, either provided or growing; also fuel for one year.

Also, the tools and instruments of any mechanic, with four hundred dollars' worth of stock; also, the library and implements of the professional man.

No property is exempt from execution or attachment for clerks', laborers' or mechanics' wages.

☞The editor of the Dallas Gazette having been dubbed Colonel, declines the honor, and says: "Never having killed a rattlesnake, or been Aid to the Governor, we have no claim to that title."

The Slavery Debate Between Parson Brownlow and the Rev. Mr. Pryne.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.

The debate on the question, "Should American Slavery be perpetuated?" was opened, this evening at the National Guard Hall.—The attendence was not very large, but included a few negroes. The debate was commenced by Parson Brownlow, in a speech read by Gen. Small, of this City. The argument contained the strong, sarcastic and humorous language for which Brownlow is remarkable, and was written in his usual loose and careless style; but, unfortunately, was not given with that pecular emphasis for which he is noted. He argued that the perpetuation of Slavery is necessary to humanity and sanctioned by God, and will exist to the end of time. The Biblical extracts for proof of the argument, were numerous. He would make no defence of "that vile traffic, the Slave trade," although he believed its evils were exaggerated. The latter part of the speech handled that unmitigated generation of human beings, the Abolitionists, without gloves, creating applause and hisses.

The Rev. Mr. Pryne followed in an argument against Slavery. Both speakers are evidently reserving their strength for the close.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 7.

The annual State election took place to day. Returns from sixty towns show the election of fifty Republicans and eleven Democrats to the Legislature—a Republican loss of one member. Seventeen towns return the following vote for Governor, viz:

Hilland Hall, Rep.	2,883
Harris Keys, Dem.	2,118

This vote is a Republican gain of 220 votes.

The returns thus far received indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by an increase of 3,000 majority over last year.

The Congressional ticket runs about equal with the State ticket, all the Republican Candidates being elected by a large majority.

Michigan Politics.

Detroit, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, of which Robert T. McClelland was President.

Resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform; asserting the right of every people to vote upon their constitution if they so desire; expressing confidence in President Buchanan's administration; congratulating the country upon the settlement of the right of search and seizure question on the basis of General Cass' protest.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Pittsburg, September 2.

An accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, last night, at Hutton's station. The last cars, containing a large party, returning from a camp meeting, was thrown off the track, and rolled down a steep embankment. Miss Mary Kincaide was killed, two persons seriously and twenty, more or less, injured. The party consisted generally of residents of this city. A coroner's inquest exculpates the railroad company from blame.

Banks Again Nominated.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

Banks has been nominated by the Republican convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

Comfort for Cigar Smokers.—A German importing house at New York lately received an invoice of real Havana Cigars, which were appraised at the custom house at $3 per thousand. The importers thought this too high, and, under their oath, the cigars were admitted at $1 50. Their evidence was, that not a particle of tobacco entered into the composition of said cigars, but that they were wholly composed of oak leaves, soaked in strong tobacco ley.

Poison from Lead Pipe.—Marcellus Roe, a farmer in Cecil county, Maryland, died on the 22d ultimo, as it is supposed, from drinking water conveyed through leaden pipes.—Mr. Roe had suffered for a year or two past from this cause, and had been warned by his physician against the use of the water but he contined to use it and his untimely death is the result.

☞The Louisville Courier says that chills and fever are very prevalent in that latitude this season, and quinine and ague medicines are in brisk demand.

☞A West Point letter says that the Secretary of war has determined to shorten the course of study, at the Military, from five to four years.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—August Term, 1858.

Philip Warlick
VS.
Charles Price.
Attachment.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, so that notice of the Levy on his land, returned in this case, cannot be personally served upon him—Ordered, That publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Lenoir on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and show cause why a Writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1858.

S. P. DULA, *Clerk.*

September 16, 1858. Pr's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Summer Term, 1858.

R. O. Ledbetter *VS.* J. M. Whitesides.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

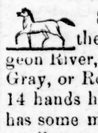
IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, J. M. Whitesides, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the *Asheville News* for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1858, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands Levied on condemned to sale to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court at Office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 8th September, 1858. A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*

Sept. 16. Pr's fee $6.

HORSE STOLEN!

$25 REWARD.



STOLEN from my pasture, on the night of the 6th instant, on Pigeon River, Haywood county, N. C., an Iron Gray, or Roan HORSE, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, heavy build, walks and trots, has some marks of the collar on his neck, a small scar on his loin, recently made by the bite of another horse, and on one of his sides there is a scratch, newly made, six or eight inches long.

I will pay Ten Dollars for the horse, or such information as will lead to his recovery; and Twenty Five Dollars for proof to convict the thief.

R. H. PENLAND.

Pigeon River P. O., Sept. 9, 1858.

5 Cents Reward.

The above reward, no thanks included, will be paid for the return of Tobias Hiatt, a bound boy aged about 18 years, who has absconded from the undersigned. B. C. HEMPHILL.

September 9, 1858.

BLACK MOUNTAIN!

THE subscriber having leased for a term of 5 years the Black Mountain property, takes pleasure in notifying the public that the

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

will be opened to-day, August 27th, for the accommodation of visitors. Every possible arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of guests. Attentive servants and good fare may be confidently expected.

He would advise all persons visiting the Mountain to start early from Asheville, so as to reach the Mountain House before night, get a refreshing sleep, and be prepared to enjoy the magnificent sun-rise view, from the highest point of land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains. T. T. PATTON.

September 2, 1858. tf

Spectator copy 4 weeks, and present bill to Sullivan & Patton.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased the property known as the Dunlap house, has removed from his old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, and may now be found, permanently located, one door East of the Jail, and facing the

Public Square.

He has in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and excellent assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Cakes, bread, crackers, fish, cheese, candies, cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., always on hand.

Call and see, at the new stand.

M. L. DOYLE.

August 26, 1858. tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned will sell off their entire stock of Fancy Dry Goods

FOR CASH,

At cost and carriage, as they design keeping only STAPLES, in connection with a heavy stock of FAMILY GROCERIES.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON,

Having formed a copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stables connected with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer.

Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

BEEF MARKET.

THE subscriber would remind his old customers that his Beef Market will be open on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at his old stand, and regularly thereafter.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

July 29, 1858.

TO THE PEOPLE.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH

Has opened at the old stand of L. Chapman, on Turkey Creek, the largest and best assortment of

Drugs and Medicines

ever offered to the public in that section of country. ALSO—Tobacco, Soda, Indigo, Madder and Copperas, which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, for cash.

Corn, Wheat, Snake Root, and other products of the country, taken in payment of debts due him.

He will also continue the practice of Medicine in the surrounding country. His office will be at his store, where he may always be found, unless professionally absent.

Turkey Creek, July 29, 1858.

Asheville MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Academy commenced on the 9th of August, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half a mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

August 19, 1858. tf

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored Cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine,) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin.

—ALSO—

a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pic-nic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES.
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made *BOOTS & SHOES.*

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE

HAS not yet been figured up but the reader will please bear in mind that the largest and best assortment of Stationery, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., &c., ever offered to the citizens of Buncombe may be seen and bought by calling at

ASTON'S.

Aug. 12, 1858.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 4y

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

"Another Hat-Full, Joel."

A short yarn was spun to us last evening, of and concerning the *experiments of milling* of a couple of friends of ours, now or lately sojourning for health and pleasure at the Talladega Springs. It is unnecessary to give the names of these gentlemen, but for convenience we will call them, respectively, John and Joel. They, it may be remarked, have great similarity of tastes, and among other penchants are very fond of fishing; and every body knows that the vicinity of Talladega Springs offers fine opportunity to the skillful knight of the fly.

Thus, John and Joel—there being no religious services at the Springs that day—went out, Sunday before last, to the mill of Mr. P———, a mile or two down the creek, with a view to a dinner of small trout and bream. With them went their invited guest, Mr. Smith, and "Miles" "contrived" them down a bottle or two of wine.

The party was snug; the wind was propitious; and the fish altogether amiable. A cozy, nice dinner of brown and crisp mountain fish was soon washed down with a few glasses of champagne, and then cigars were lit. As the smoke curled languidly about their noses, Satan, (who was invisibly present, without an invitation,) suggested to John, that that mill was a "slow coach," and couldn't cut much lumber; and John expressed the same opinion to Joel. Joel thought differently, and so did Smith.

"Let's try her," said John.

"Agreed," said Joel and Smith.

It was short work; a large pine log lay at right angles across the carriage of the mill; and it was agreed to "let her rip" through this. Accordingly, the gate was raised, and immediately the stillness of "the grand old woods" was broken by the rapid, sharp strokes of the saw. In a minute the log was brought up and the saw went rapidly through.

"Now stop her," said Joel—and Smith and John assayed to do so; but the mill wouldn't be stopped, but went clattering away, as hard as ever!

"Stop her, John, or by the jingoes she'll split herself in two"—shouted Joel. But all the fixtures were obstinate, and refused to yield to the exertions of John and Smith.—On went the saw, while John and Joel perspired.

Presently the carriage presented some metallic obstructions to the passage of the saw, but "true as steel," it went against obstruction—and then the *teeth flew*. [Some pieces of mill iron had been left upon the carriage way.] But yet it ceased not—up and down! up and down! the true steel to the dull cast iron, until suddenly a *small flame* broke out among the dust and splinters near the point of contact.

"Look out, John," said Joel, "the infernal machine is on fire. What shall we do?"

"Run down to the creek and bring up your hat full of water," said John. Joel looked affectionately at his handsome tile, which is always kept neatly brushed, but submitting to a dire necessity, he straightway made it a fire bucket, and commenced fighting the flames. John and Smith's straws were unavailable: nevertheless, they did all those wild, inconsiderate things which most persons will do, in cases of fire, when there is no possibility of doing any good.

Still that toothless saw ripped on, singing a demon song as it scraped against the dull, cast iron. And the fire kept gaining a little.

Joel labored faithfully, and every two minutes brought up his hat full of water and threw it upon the fire. John stood despairing, leaning against a post in the mill, and halloed to his friend, as he seemed to pause at the brink of the stream—

"Another hat full, Joel! The infernal thing will cost us at least $1200 apiece, if it burns!"

"*Besides my hat*," said Joel; but he bro't the water and poured it on.

On went the devilish saw, raking, rasping and tearing itself to pieces.

At this juncture Mr. P., the owner of the mill, having seen the smoke, came down to the mill, and with great difficulty the saw was stopped and the fire put out. Joel was grievously "blown" with carrying water in his hat, and John was quite used up with excitement, while Smith was breathless from his exertions at some lever which he supposed might have some influence in quieting the demon saw.

"Gentlemen," said the proprietor, very politely, "it is easy enough to see why you couldn't stop the saw after you set it agoing. This mill has some new arrangements which I can easily explain—

"For Heavens, Mr. P.," said John, "no explanations on that point! Its the first mill I ever set agoing, and I shall never start another! Just send us your bill for the damages, and let's say no more about it."

The "boys" paid $60 for not knowing how to stop a saw, and that night John, in a feverish sleep, (he has that blessing, chills and fever,) shouted to his room mate—

"*One more hat-full, Joel!*"

COFFEE.—In the United States the consumption of coffee is eight times as great as in Great Britain, and probably the consumption of beer in Great Britain is eight times as great as in the United States.

At Burnside, Pennsylvania, resides, probably, the oldest married couple alive, a Mr. Snyder and wife, he being one hundred and eleven years of age, and she one hundred and seven.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. HURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

MATTONS *PATTENT INDIA* Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, '58.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

ALL demands against the Estate of William Patton, deceased, must be rendered without delay, and all persons indebted will be required to make speedy payment.

JOHN CHEESBOROUGH,
THOMAS J. KERR,
Executors.

Sept. 2, 1858.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

Reems' Creek Masonic AND Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

The Fall session of this flourishing Institution will open October 4th, and continue five months. Among its advantages are: 1. Spacious and well arranged buildings. 2. Experienced and competent Teachers. 3. Extensive and systematic course of study. 4. Boarding from $1 to $1 50 per week. 5. A location healthful and attractive. 6. Government mild and affectionate. 7. Terms moderate and equitable, (that is to say:)

Tuition in the Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic,	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate,	14 00
Contingent fee, in advance,	25

Students admitted at any time, and charged from the time of entrance.

For further particulars address Rev. John S. Weaver, the President of the Board of Trustees; or the Principal, J. H. CALFEE.

September 2, 1858. 2m

---

50 Sacks of Salt,

Just received, and for sale by

Sept. 9. W. H. JACKSON & CO.

WILBOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, for sale at ASTON'S,

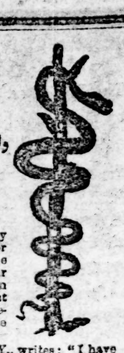
---

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1855.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALTON, MONROE Co., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

---

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by *W. H. JACKSON & CO.*

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK

FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics*," ASTON "*is himself again*," and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted "in all the various branches of his profession," and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

TAKEN UP,

AND lodged in the Jail of Madison county, N. C., on the 18th of June, a negro man, who says his name is

DENNIS,

and that he belongs to Wm. W. Davis, of Hendersonville. I therefore request the owner of said negro to come forward, and pay all charges, or the said negro will be dealt with according to law.

J. D. BRADLEY, Jailor.

July 1, 1858.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN, DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

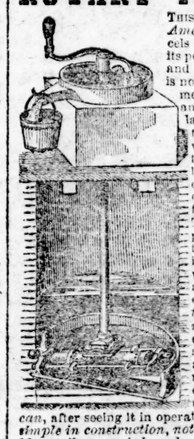
Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for saleat ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness: a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $50, $42, $34; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 27, 1856.—tf

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION; PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us, we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, January 28, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.